

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

A WOMAN SHOT.

Slav Women Head a Mob Near Scottsdale, Pa.

Deputies Fire On Them Severely Wounding One.

SLAV MEN ENRAGED.

They Attack the Deputies With Great Fierceness.

Shots Interchanged and a Number Wounded.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 4.—A riot occurred at the Painter works of the McClure Coke company about 6 o'clock this morning. The company made an effort to open this and other plants of the company on Tuesday, and today the women living at the plant determined to drive the "blacklegs" from work. They assembled and with tin pans, clubs, coke forks and brooms, marched to the coke yards. Sanford White, mine superintendent, Ewing B. Roddy, bookkeeper, and a lot of deputies were on guard. A committee was sent into the mine to request the men to come out and upon their refusal, the mob headed by a score or more of women attacked the party.

White and Roddy assisted by a dozen of deputies, stood guard and when the mob came up with a rush, White fired into their ranks. A Hungarian woman fell with a bullet in her thigh. Madened by this, the mob, which numbered a couple of hundred, closed in on the deputies who, driven into close quarters and blinded by a shower of missiles, were unable to use their Winchester.

The Two Men Surrounded. After emptying their revolvers, they fled and the mob surrounded White and Roddy. A burly Hungarian attacked the latter with a hatchet, felling him to the ground and was about to deal the death blow, when James Tarr knocked the Hungarian down with a club. White was dragged into the engine house to escape the fury of the strikers. By this time the deputies rallied and three volleys were fired in quick succession, forcing the mob to retreat to the hill in utter rout. A number of strikers were carried from the battlefield and it is believed they were killed.

Dr. W. H. Cole, the company physician, stated that fifteen strikers went down in the three charges. These men and one woman were carried off the ground after the first charge, and when the mob finally retreated they bore away at least ten more. Three of these were left near the works. One of these was shot through the thigh, another through both legs, and the third had a bad wound in the groin.

At 1 o'clock White is suffering intense agony and his recovery is yet a matter of doubt. Roddy is believed to have been fatally wounded. The affair has caused the most intense excitement here. It is feared the foreigners will avenge the death of their countrymen and that this is but the beginning of riots in all parts of the region. It would not be a surprise to the people here should the strikers resort to the use of dynamite to blow up the works.

List of the injured. The injured as far as known are: Sanford White, superintendent, terribly beaten, condition critical. Ewing B. Roddy, badly beaten, condition critical. John Shinsky, shot through the thigh. Stephen Yonsky, shot through both thighs. Joseph Skonsenski, head split with an axe. Murte Schonski, shot in shoulder. Unknown Slav woman, shot in the thigh. White was taken to the Connellsville hospital, and it is thought, will not recover. Ewing Roddy was brought here and cared for. The foreigners were carried to the adjoining houses and cared for by Drs. Rogers and Letters.

Sheriff Richards of Fayette county is upon the scene of the battle with forty men, armed with Winchester, and has already arrested twenty persons charged with being implicated in the riot. They are now on their way to Uniontown.

TWO PASTORS WON OVER.

Mr. Byers and Mr. Farrand Are For Woman Suffrage.

Two of the city ministers have declared in favor of equal suffrage, and it is expected that the tide will follow soon. They are Reverends W. L. Byers, pastor of the North Congregational church, and E. S. Farrand, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church. This subject was brought up at the meeting of the Topeka Equal Suffrage association yesterday afternoon at music hall. Mrs. L. O. Case spoke of Rev. W. L. Byers' sermon last Sunday evening, in which he publicly declared in favor of woman suffrage.

Rev. E. S. Farrand has announced himself in favor of the cause, and he intends preaching on the subject soon.

By a unanimous vote of the association it was decided to request Rev. E. S. Farrand to open the suffrage mass meeting on Thursday evening.

PUT OFF TILL TUESDAY.

The Senate Will Not Begin on the Tariff Bill at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—It has been arranged that the tariff debate shall be adjourned until Tuesday morning, the interval being spent by the senate in executive business. Neither Democrats or Republicans care to debate the bill until it is placed before the senate in the form contemplated by the caucus agreement of last night.

Filled With Soot. LONDON, May 4.—The supposed infernal machine which was found last night close to the government powder magazine in Hyde Park in this city, turns out to be another hoax. The machine was nothing more than a meat tin containing a clock case and filled with soot.

A MORRILL TRICK.

An Alleged Third Ward Caucus of Republicans.

According to the morning paper "a large and enthusiastic meeting of voters of the Third ward" was held last evening, at which "a vote was taken and it was the unanimous expression of all those present that a solid Morrill delegation should be sent to the state convention from Shawnee county."

Judge John Guthrie presided, and Chas. S. Elliott was secretary. Among those present were Judge Guthrie, D. W. Mulvane, Chas. T. McCabe, Geo. M. Eagle, Chas. S. Elliott, S. B. Bradford, Arthur McCabe, W. E. Sterne, W. T. McKnight, J. F. Mitchell, D. A. Woodall, W. S. Lindsey, T. H. Bain and S. S. McFadden.

The Capital also adds that the following were named as candidates for election as delegates to be voted for at the primaries May 12th:

DELEGATES. Charles S. Elliott, F. J. Merrill, W. S. Lindsey, Frank M. Bonebrake, D. W. Mulvane, Thos. H. Bain, W. E. Sterne, N. C. McFarland, J. F. Mitchell, J. R. Davis, D. C. Naylor, J. Q. Thomas, Geo. M. Eagle, John Guthrie, A. J. McCabe, Charles Colburn, T. W. Harrison, A. A. Majors, W. T. McKnight, Thomas Reynolds, L. A. Davis, J. G. Samuelson, A. B. Quinton, D. O. McCray, S. W. Paskor, Jack Jordan, W. F. Federman, W. O. Anderson, Archie F. Williams, R. D. Skinner.

This is the way of doing which has brought about the opposition to Morrill. A few Republicans meet secretly, without any notice being called by the ward committee and proceed to declare the ward nameless for Morrill.

If Mr. Morrill is so strong why not select the delegates in an open manner? Not more than a very few Hoch men knew of this Third ward caucus. There has been much indignation expressed. This has led to the statement today by the Morrill supporters that it was only a Morrill caucus. On the other hand, George Eagle and others who were there say it was understood to be a regular caucus of Third ward Republicans.

Furthermore, no vote was taken, as declared by the Capital. It was attempted, but an adjournment was taken. Why not let the Third ward express itself, instead of a little Morrill coterie meeting and then have the Capital announce that the Third ward is unanimous for Morrill?

LATER.—At a late hour this afternoon G. W. Crane, A. B. Quinton and J. R. McKee of the Third ward central committee have signed a call for a regular caucus to be held Monday evening at 8 p. m., at Republican headquarters opposite the Copeland. Charles Elliott and one other member of the committee refused to sign the call.

GOT THEIR MONEY IN IT.

Valuable Investments in Mineral Lands by State House Officials.

State Treasurer Biddle has returned from the Indian Territory, where he, with Governor Leavelle, Auditor Prather, Attorney General Little, Bank Commissioner Breckinridge and others have a lease on a tract of land five miles square. The land is situated in the Cherokee nation, about twelve miles south of Siloam Springs, Ark.

The gentlemen interested think they have a rich thing, and that if they are compelled to retire from public life they will have something better than the old farm to fall back on.

Mr. Biddle says that they have only made an outlay of \$30 apiece to secure the lease of the entire tract and that negotiations are now in progress to secure an additional lease on lands of the same character.

The land is supposed to contain valuable deposits of lead and zinc and Mr. Biddle says there are good indications of oil and gas. He brought back a large piece of shale which is strongly impregnated with oil. He also brought large pieces of lead ore picked up on the surface which will assay about 90 per cent.

No names have been opened but the company expect to conduct investigations with a view of opening mines as soon as possible.

LOCAL MENTION.

Poor Commissioner N. M. Hale had four old men at work on his wood pile today.

The rush of incoming pension vouchers has begun and the postoffice employees are busy.

Edna Carson has applied to the district court for a divorce from her husband, Frank Carson. She says he tried to kill her with a knife.

The payroll of city officers for the month of April was completed today. It is for the sum of \$933.50, which is \$100 less than last month.

County Attorney Harry Safford and Sheriff David Burdge, returned from Lansing today, having put Wolff, Stewart and Sampey safely behind the bars at the state penitentiary.

Rev. W. E. Archibald who preached his farewell sermon as pastor of the North Topeka Presbyterian church has arrived in Washington, D. C., where he will spend some time looking after business matters.

Frank R. Forrest of the Advocate will go to Brookville tomorrow where he is to have a joint debate on the financial question with Joseph Taggart, George Wagner and J. M. Senter will go along to see the fun.

Excelsior-lodge No. 3, colored, Knights of Pythia, celebrated the 14th anniversary of the founding of this lodge at their hall, 422 Kansas avenue last night. There was a programme and refreshments and nearly 400 people were in attendance.

Today the Topeka pension office began its quarterly pension payment of about \$8,000,000. The postoffice is consequently flooded with government mail matter, and old pensioners have swarmed about the Crawford building since 7 o'clock this morning.

The matinee to be given by our school children on Saturday afternoon will interest alike both parents and children.

COXEY ON TRIAL.

Judge Miller Upholds the U. S. Statute.

Prohibiting Meetings On the Capitol Grounds.

ALLEN AS ATTORNEY.

The Nebraska Senator Acts For the Prisoners.

Makes a Speech and Cites Cases in History.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Jacob S. Coxe and his lieutenants, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, were star attractions in the district police court today, where they were arraigned for violation of the capitol grounds act on May 2d.

The court room was filled with spectators, Populist members of congress constituting a notable part of the assemblage. Attorneys Hyman and Lippescott appeared for the defendants in preliminary proceedings, and raised the issue of constitutionality of the law under which their clients were arrested.

The point was argued at considerable length by Senator Allen of Nebraska. Congress, he said, had no power to confer upon the vice president and the speaker of the house the right to suspend the enforcement of the act any more than it had the right to confer the right upon the czar of all the Russias. He denounced the courts for assuming legislative functions.

This case, the senator declared, would assume a national importance. He quoted Magna Charta and American revolutionary history and declared that the arrest of the defendants implied a denial of the rights of peaceable assemblage and petition. Those rights were implied in the constitution as regards every spot in the District of Columbia just as much as in California, Texas, or Florida.

Judge Miller, after arguments closed, overruled the objections of counsel for defense to the information, the judge holding that the capitol grounds act was constitutional. He also denied Coxe a special trial.

The empanelling of a jury occupied two hours. The secretary of the board of trade was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Mr. Mulloney made the opening statement for the prosecution.

COXEY'S PLANS.

He Means to Stay in Washington All Summer if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—"Our plans for the future," said Gen. J. S. Coxe today "are to simply sit down here and wait. We will be joined, I have no doubt, by thousands on thousands of other unemployed people. I propose to lay aside every other occupation and remain in Washington until some action is taken by Congress. If that body should adjourn without affording any relief to the unemployed, we will simply demand that the President call an extra session. The presence here of 300,000 or 400,000 men, and by that time there will be that many here, will simply force the president to this step. These men will have to be fed some way and Congress will have to be called together."

"I cannot say whether we will make any further efforts in the direction of demonstrations on the capitol grounds. For the present that matter will remain in abeyance."

"We are not here to commit wrongs but simply to show Congress the result of the legislation of the past 25 years and to demand that our wrongs be redressed. Washington is a charming city, and if the laboring men of this country must starve here, they might just as well starve here surrounded by the beautiful parks, green trees and smooth, graded streets."

Marshal Browne said in regard to the plans of the commonwealth:

"We are going to stay right here and follow up our first great victory that we won yesterday by greater ones. Our present grounds will be altogether too small when the expected additions to our numbers arrive and we have three men out today looking for a camping place. By Saturday there will be many more in Washington."

"What are you going to do then?"

"We will simply stay here and take in the other detachments as they come. Our next demonstration will be on Decoration day, though it may be delayed till July 4th. I am breakfasting by the last of this month we will have 50,000 men here."

"How are you going to feed this multitude?"

"That will be a simple matter. You have no idea of the immense organization that is at work all through the West."

KELLY WILL HAVE TO MARCH.

It Will Cost \$6,500 to Transport His Men to the River.

DES MOINES, May 4.—The effect of the discouraging outlook for Kelly's industrialists has made itself manifest in the army and the men today are downcast and disheartened. There were no songs over their camp fires, no shouting of "On to Washington" and no cheers for officers and visitors.

The prime cause of the general depression was the continued scarcity of provisions. When breakfast time came the commissary officer reported 1,000 loaves of bread on hand, but scarcely enough meat and coffee to supply the officers' mess.

Kelly murmured a few western oaths and then drew on his far-famed treasury for money to buy coffee and meat. The arrival of the purchased provisions served partially to dispel the gloom, but the uncertainty as to dinner presented a pronounced bearish movement in the spirits of the troops.

Governor Jackson again spent the day endeavoring to secure cheap rates to the

river, but was not at all confident of success. To carry the men to the Mississippi at full fare would cost about \$6,500, an amount far beyond the fondest hopes of the soliciting committees, and the railroad entering Des Moines have positively stated that nothing less than full fare would be accepted.

The route to the river via the Des Moines & Kansas City narrow gauge and the Keokuk & Western was the only one seriously considered today. The route is the only possible railroad exit for Mr. Kelly, and should pending negotiations fail, a march across the country or disembarkment must follow. It is the general impression here today that Kelly will be starved out and forced to march.

GALVIN AT HOMESTEAD.

Part of the Los Angeles Army Following Coxe's Route.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—Col. Galvin and his army, numbering 219, arrived here at 4:20 last evening, via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The army was met by the police, and escorted from the train to the city line, on the way to Homestead where the men will camp tonight. Their stay and march through the city covered a period of just two and a half hours.

No stop was allowed here because Galvin could not satisfy the police authorities that arrangements had been made for their care while here. The tramp to Homestead is the first walking the men have done since leaving Washington Court House, Ohio.

THE TRAIN SEIZERS.

They Puyallup Crowd Are Now Sidetracked at Palmer.

TACOMA, Wash., May 4.—The Northern Pacific freight train which it was reported had been seized by the industrialists camped at Puyallup is sidetracked at Palmer.

The commonwealers did not exactly steal the train but simply swarmed aboard in such numbers that the trainmen could do nothing with them. In every case where a man was ordered to get off he got off, but immediately climbed back on again. The train was finally sidetracked at Palmer, and United States marshals have gone to take charge. The plan of the commonwealers now is to steal their way to Spokane in small squads, making that city their rendezvous, and then to proceed east via the Great Northern.

Governor McGraw being notified that the industrial army under Gen. Cantwell had seized a Northern Pacific train, said the road was in the hands of the United States courts and the federal court was fully prepared to cope with the difficulty. He refused to take any action as to the train, but said that if any part of the army remained at Puyallup, he should deal with any emergency as might arise.

INDIANA'S ARMY.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 4.—The Indiana industrial army under command of Gen. Aubrey has arrived here.

THIS IS BLACKMAIL.

The Railroad Assessors However Don't Care to Put up \$5,000.

Attorney General Little has received the letters from M. M. Flora of Ponca, City, Oklahoma. He says that he has affidavits concerning crooked actions of the board in the last railway assessment. The Republicans, he says, have offered him \$5,000 for the affidavits, but he doesn't want to sell to the Republicans. The affidavits cost him money and so he must have money, but he wanted to give the board of assessors the first chance.

Attorney General Little did not answer the first two letters, but replied to the third. He said that he was satisfied that the assessors had done their duty honestly and fairly, and Flora is at liberty to sell the affidavits to the Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3, 1894.

C. M. Flora, Esq., Ponca City, Oklahoma Ter.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of February 27th, March 23d, and one that I received day before yesterday without date, are before me, in which you state that you have two affidavits that the Republicans want to buy for campaign purposes concerning the assessment of railroad property in 1893. Now I do not know what affidavits you have, and what you do have, if any, does not concern me. We assessed all the railroads in 1893, and we did it fairly and honestly. We assessed all the railroads alike in our judgment, and with partiality to none, and I believe that up to this date the companies have all paid their taxes or nearly all. Now, if you have any affidavits that the Republicans wish to buy for campaign purposes against the Populists, you are at liberty to sell them. If ever I did a fair, square, honest transaction in my life, and speak for the whole board, it was the assessment of the railroad property of 1893, and if you have any affidavits which throw a shadow of suspicion upon that transaction you are at liberty to sell them to the Republican. If they want to buy them.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. LITTLE, Attorney General.

Topeka was visited by another drenching rain today from noon until 1:30, and the result a cloud that had been hovering around town since last night. It was the third rain that has fallen this week. Weather Officer Jennings thinks it will remain cloudy for several days more.

T. M. Shotwell, age 78, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. T. Chaney, 1005 West Sixth street. Funeral from the residence Saturday at 4 p. m.

Today's Kansas City Live Stock Sales.

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.	
19.....1455 \$4.20	70.....1554 \$4.10
18.....1847 4.05	29.....1312 3.95
14.....1256 3.90	28.....1219 3.85
25.....1124 3.75	20.....1092 3.70
18.....1089 3.60	

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
92.....716 3.77½	13.....853 3.60
25.....840 3.30	19.....994 3.25
7.....610 3.25	11.....869 2.85

STOCKERS.	
2.....1020 3.35	2.....710 3.25
3.....740 3.35	

FEEDERS.	
3.....1126 3.80	2.....1060 3.75

ROGS.	
61.....550 5.00	65.....210 5.00
85.....194 4.95	72.....239 4.97½
72.....245 4.95	70.....210 4.95
74.....180 4.92½	35.....146 4.90
35.....157 4.87½	44.....206 4.85

COURTS DANGEROUS.

Congressional Committee to Investigate Judge Jenkins.

Finds Nothing Warranting an Impeachment.

BUT HE WAS GUILTY

Of a Gross Abuse of the Court's Power.

Power of Courts is Growing Dangerous They Say.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The report of Boater, chairman of the special judiciary committee of the house, appointed to investigate the Northern Pacific decisions of Judge Jenkins, today submitted in behalf of the majority of the investigation committee, a report to the full judiciary committee. After reciting the well-known fact and circumstances leading up to the granting of the two orders of injunction by Judge Jenkins, the report proceeds as follows:

Notwithstanding the suggestion by the employees that they desired to confer, the orders were immediately obtained without waiting the result of a conference, or being in possession of any definite information of the intention of the employees with respect to the schedules upon which they solicited a conference.

Gross Abuse of Power. Your committee has no hesitation in declaring that the orders rendered granting injunctions against striking were a gross abuse of the power of the court; were supported by neither reason nor an ability to sustain the jurisdiction of the judge and were therefore void. The second or supplementary writ was more reprehensible than the first, because the judge was advised before he rendered it of the exact object and purposes sought to be accomplished.

There was no suggestion in either of these letters of any fear from any illegal acts but the fear from suspension of traffic of an attending damage to the road and inconvenience to the public were the sole reasons for the action which the judge took. Your committee also finds that no measures looking to a strike had been inaugurated, nor does any seem to have been in contemplation, nor does it appear that any of the persons named or referred to in the writs of injunction have remained in the service of the company against their will.

It does not appear, however, that while they regarded the writs void, they believed that so long as it was in force, they were bound to obey it under penalty of punishment for contempt if they violated it and this consideration might have been more effective than they were aware of in inducing them to remain in the service of the receivers.

Possibly He Was Sincere.

The conclusion of the judge, that the employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad company might be forced by him by writs of injunction to protect that company from loss and the public from inconvenience by remaining in its service at a rate wages to which they had not given their assent is one in which we cannot concur, and which in our judgment is supported by none of the decisions which he cites. Your committee finds nothing in the testimony, nor sees any corrupt intention on the part of the judge to render these orders.

It is altogether possible that he is sincere in the conviction that he properly exercised the equity jurisdiction of his court in preventing loss and damages which would have resulted from a lawful strike against the Northern railroad company. This view of the case prevents us from recommending any proceedings looking toward his impeachment, but in order that there may be no further excuse for the rendition of any such orders or decrees, and that the courts of equity of the United States may not be deceived as to the extent of their powers in enforcing contracts for personal services by legal process, we recommend the enactment of a statute which will prevent them from doing so. We also feel constrained to call attention to the abuses which have grown up under the powers assumed by the judges of the courts of the United States to appoint receivers for railroad corporations.

Power of Courts Dangerous.

The powers exercised by the courts through the receivers are purely of their own creation, the result of judicial construction not ascertained or limited by statute and therefore dangerous. Your committee is of the opinion that the cases for which a receivership may be ordered in the courts of the United States should be declared by statute.

The anomaly has been presented for years of great railway corporations being operated and the business of common carriers being carried on by the United States through the judicial lines of the government, and of the judges possessing at once the powers pertaining to other judicial officers, and combining with these, the powers of the president and directors of corporations united in one and the same person.

The committee is also of the opinion that the powers asserted by the judges of the United States courts to punish for contempt is dangerous and should be limited by law. In the case reported—federal report in re Riggs, Judge Pardee declared that his power to punish for contempt was unlimited, both as to the amount of the fine and duration of imprisonment. In his judgment he could decide without appeal what constituted contempt, what constituted the act and the extent of the punishment to be inflicted.

If this principle be a correct one the limitations contained in the constitution, viz: providing for trials by jury, being confronted by witnesses, being represented by counsel, etc., would be relieved. Without taking issue with the judges as to whether they have correctly

SATURDAY,

AT THE MILLS.

FLOWER.

ADAMS CO.

NEW (Colors) KID GLOVES.

The New Resedas, Browns and Tan Shades—in "Blarritz" and "Brighton," "La Ferle," the four large Pearl Metal and Self-Colored Button Novelties.

A Special Offer SATURDAY In \$1.25, \$1.50 and 75c Kid Gloves, broken sizes, at 98c Pair.

Special values in SILK MITTS—25, 35 and 50c pr.

Black and Colors.

Remember

We are showing the largest assortment of Made up Neckwear in the city. "The Empire," "Incoroyable," "The Jockey," "Alsatian Ties," and the "New Wrinkle" Windsor, reasonable in price.



Colors and Black from 50c to \$1.25 ea.

LADIES' CHEMISETS

In Pink, Light Blue, White, etc. 25c ea.

Etc., in Plain and Striped, etc. Cuffs to match.

LACE SURPRISES

Continue to come from the importers. This week there can be found at The Lace Counters an entirely new assortment, more interesting than in previous years.

New Point d'Irlande, New Point Venise, New Point Yandey, New Point d'Alencon.

Shades, Cream, Leghorn, etc.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed, Egyptian Vest, Taped Tuck and Slaves, etc. 15c ea.

Better cheaper grades proportionately cheap.

Tomorrow.

THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

or incorrectly stated the law on this important subject, your committee is of the opinion that the protection of the property rights should be left in executive hands, and that the violation of law should be punished by proceedings defined and provided by law, and that in order to prevent the abuse of authority claimed by the judiciary, their power to punish for contempt should be defined and limited by law.

The Report Discussed.

The report was discussed for two hours but no action was taken by the full committee. The report was made the special order of the full committee for next Tuesday.

Representative W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the Republican member of the committee dissents from the majority report, on the ground that it is an attempt to make a judicial ruling, but he has not yet submitted a minority report.

FORGER TURNER'S JOB.

He is Working on the "Prison Trusty."

Sheriff Burdge who was at the state penitentiary at Leavenworth saw R. H. Turner the forger. Turner is working on the Prison Trusty and seems to have worked himself into the good graces of the prison managers. He told Sheriff Burdge that the three months he had been in the penitentiary seemed longer to him